Absolutely Pure

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior

C. Gorju, late Chef, Delmonico's.

## TAYLOR WAS FOR MURDER.

SO WHARTON GOLDEN TESTIFIES IN THE TRIAL OF CALEB POWERS.

Confidential Friend of Powers Tells of Tay-lor's Remark That "Goebel and That Gang Must Be Killed"—Telegrams Ordering Out National Guard Troops Read in Court. GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 27.—"It is a terrible thing to take human life, but it looks like Goebel and that gang must be killed before this

thing can be ended." These astounding words were attributed to Gov. Taylor by the witness Wharton Golden, Caleb Powers's confidential friend, in the Powers trial to-day. Lewis Hampton, the Republican legislator from Knox county, said he eard Taylor use words of similar import...

The first witness was James D. Black, the recent candidate for Governor. He said Prof stevens showed him the letter from Caleb Powers in which this expression was used :

The present disorganization of the Demo eratic party is due to me." D.H.Sinelair,manager of the Postal Telegraph

office in Frankfort up to March 19, said: "On the morning of Jan. 30 I was coming from the State House to my office on Main street. When I reached Banta's corner on Ann street I looked across and saw Senator Goebel and Col Chinn walking down Broadway near and toward the State House gate. My office was a square and a half away, taking me a little over a minute to walk there. I did not hear the shots. As I entered my office, Ben Rowe, the negro porter from the State House, handed me an envelope containing a number of telegrams and said;

'Gen. Collier says get them off as soon as The defence objected to the reading of the telegrams to the jury, but the Court permitted them to be read. The first was to Col. C. C.

Mengel, Louisville, marked filed 11 27 A. M., "D. R. COLLIER, Adjutant-General." Exactly the same message was also rend as being sent to Col. Williams at Lexington and Lieut Col. Gray of Louisville. Mengel and

Gray are Colonels of the First and Second regiments, Kentucky State Guard. Sinclair read the following telegram that was sent to Capt. McCraken of Greenville, Capt. Ward of Greensburg and Capt. Sweet of Mor-

gantown:

"D. R. COLLIER." A telegram to the Louisville and Nashville train despatcher at East Louisville to have a freight train stop at Pleasureville for a militia company was read, also telegrams of John W. Davis, sent on Jan. 24 and 25, to Judge McGee of Louisville, ordering ham, bread and coffee for the mountain army. Telegrams as follows were read as sent by George Denny at 11:57 A. M. on Jan. 80 to Winchester, Morgantown, Eminence and Bowling Green: Riot has commenced. Send 500 men at once

"GEORGE DENNY." On cross-examination the defence pursued their usual line of questioning, intimating that the witness had had a promise of something for teetifying. They also tried to prove that some of the figures on one telegram had been changed since the telegram was read on the examining trial in Frankfort, but the witness said while there were some figures there he had not made his assistant probably made them when the telegram was sent.

An entirely new witness was put on next in the person of George F. Weaver, the "strolling barber," who said his family lived in Denver, Col. He testified that he was in Frankfort on Jan. 30 walking through the State House yard, between the fountain and front gate, when the shot was fired. He turned at once and saw part of a man in the Secretary of State's office with a gun in his hand, in the act of pulling it in. Heard the bullet strike a tree near him. On cross-examination by Col. Sims he got so mixed as to distances in Frankfort and on the time of arrival and departure of trains to and from

L. W. Hampton, Republican Representative from Knox and Whitley counties, said he talked with Gov. Taylor several times about the contest. Once Taylor said:

Louisville that it weakened his testimony

over there (meaning the legislative hall) as my ife would be in danger. Hampton said in reply to this:

'Well, if the Governor says so"-here Taylor interrupted and said: 'No, no; I cannot advise you what to do in this matter."

The witness said Cabel Powers told him that if Goebel was seated he (Powers) would be killed. Goebel would pardon the assassin. Another time Powers said to him:

"Taylor wants me to violate the law, but I wont do it." Wharton Golden, who was the special confidential agent of Powers in bringing the mountain men to Frankfort, testified as to these facts and to receiving money from Powers and paying it out to bring the men to Frankfort early in January. He exhibited receipts for the money. The vital part of his testimony was as

follows: "In Barbourville, in my presence, Charles Finley said to Powers: "We will go down there and petition the Legislature and if they don't listen to us we will kill the last damn one of them.' "By God, that's what we will do,' replied

'Powers sent me to Scott Green, whose son married Powers's sister, to tell him to get up men to go to Frankfort. I told Green and he said: 'If I go down there I will kill Goebel and end this business. If I don't go I will send a

man who will kill him." "I heard Charles Finley tell W. P. Reeder that the contest would be settled as soon as the men got there, and that Goebel would be killed. After the big lot of armed men got to Frankfort on Jan 25 Charles Finley said in Powers's office that all the men but ten or fifteen from each county were to be sent home that night, and they were sent.

'On morning of Jan. 29 I saw John Powers and told him Caleb and I were going to Louisville. As we walked through the hall of the Executive Building Henry Youtsey stopped John Powers and asked him about a key to Caleb's office, and John gave him a key off his key ring. John then came back to me and said: "Goebel is to be killed to-day by two segroes, Tallow Dick Combs and Hocker

"I expressed surprise and he said:

Keep cool; I gave him the wrong key what John had told me, and found Combs and others over there talking. Combs said he could kill Goebel as far as he could see him, as he knew his every movement. I did not see Collier. I then went to the Capital Hotel to meet Caleb Powers to go to Louisville, but he had decided then not to go that day. He was talking to Gen. Basil Duke when I reached the otel. John Powers was there, too, and we all three went back to the Executive Building. where Youtsey met J. Powers and told him he had given him the wrong key, and gave him another, which he said would let him in. Next morning, Jan. 30, John, Caleb and I went to Louisville; Treasurer Day was also on the train. At some station I heard that Goebel had been shot, and I told Caleb and Day, who were sit-

Day kept on reading his paper, said nothing and did not even look up. Caleb Powers in a sarcastic way said:

'That's a damned outrage and a shame on "John Powers laughed about it. After we got to Louisville we saw John Wilson coming and

John Powers said to me: "You tell Wilson you invited me down

Afterward, Caleb Powers said we had made a nastake in coming to Louisville, as it looked suspicious leaving Frankfort the day Goebei On the train going to Frankfort at afternoon Caleb Powers told me to all our pistols in my valise, as he night be arrested for the murder when we got off the train and he must not be caught with a pistol. Caleb told me his scheme early in January was to have some men board at the hotel

with Goebel and let them kill him in the dining room. I objected to this plan and told him Eli Farmer wanted to kill Goebel and it would be better to bring Farmer down and let him kill Goebel in a fight on the street. He also told me that if Goebel was killed it would disorganize the party, as nobody else could hold it

"When Woodson, the civil engineer, was surveying from the bullet hole in the tree to Powers's office in February, I was in Powers's office and asked him about its purpose, and he said there was no doubt about them proving the shot was fired from his office, and said he believed he would send for the Common wealth's Attorney and tell what he knew about it. I told him to see Judge Yost first.

"Gov. Taylor asked me early in January if we had any man in the Legislature who would start a fight in that body. I told him I thought Hail of Louisville would do it, and we had men to back him up if he did. Taylor said: "Itisa horrible thing to kill men, but it looks like Goebel, and that gang must be killed be-

fore this thing is over. "The day before, or on the morning of the shooting, E. J. Howard said to Gov. Taylor in

his office: 'Why don't you call out the troops?' "Taylor replied. "'My God, you fellows must act first, then I will be ready with the troops.

"John and Caleb Powers were present Weeks later, when the detective told me how much I was thought to be implicated in the conspiracy, I told Caleb Powers what the detec-

tive knew, and Powers said: "You had better give yourself up for you have not done anything; but you are not the

nan they want—they are after me.' "When the first small lot of mountain men came to Frankfort early in January, each one wore a little black pin. The big lot of men wore white silk badges with pictures of Gov. Taylor. When Powers sent me after these men he said he wanted the 'regular mountain feudists, men who would stand up and fight."

The cross-examination had just begun and a ew questions asked about where witness had been living since last March when court adjourned until to-morrow. Golden said he was now living near Cincinnati and that Arthur Goebel had helped him to get a job.

The presecution is confident of closing its estimony to-morrow

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27 .- Gov. Mount has be close student of the testimony that has been adduced in the trial of Caleb Powers at Georgetown, Ky., and has been receiving the Demoeratic and Republican papers from Kentucky and reading every line of the news that they contained. He is said to be very much impressed with the testimony referring to the conection of Gov. Taylor and Charles Finley with the conspirators and especially so regarding Finley. Some of his friends say that his mind is undergoing a change. When asked to-day what he would do in the light of the evidence given if he were asked to honor a requisition for the return of Taylor and Finey. he said:

"I am watching the progress of the trial closely, but I absolutely refuse to give an opinion as to what I might do in case Power is convicted. If the time to take up another requisition comes then it will be time enough to decide. I have not decided irrevocably either way. I think it improper for me to make a further statement at this time."

#### TRIP AMONG THE INDIANS. Two Thousand Archeological and Ethnological Specimens Collected.

PHILADELPHIA. July 27. - Stewart Culin. curator of the Free Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. James A. Dorsey, curator of the Field Museum of Chicago, have returned from a three months' trip taken for the purpose of collecting archeological and ethnological specimens from the Indian tribes of the far West. They travelled over twenty thousand miles on the journey, visiting the Soo and Fox reservations in Iowa, the Windward reservation, the Bannocks, Utes Mr. Culin says that a report of the scientific

result of his trip will shortly be communicated to the university, Altogether, some 2,000 specimens of value were obtained and much valuable data collected. Among the most in-teresting objects is an ancient wooden "plume box." with a picture record of the songs of box," with a picture record of the songs of the Siouxan Secret Society at Devil's Lake, en-graved on the under surface of the lid. With this in one of the rare "medicine bags" of the tribe. The northwestern coast collection is also extremely valuable and important. It includes among other things, two remarkable life-sized wood carvings of the Kissima Indians, male and female.

female.
Since he started on the trip Mr. Culin has had a number of exciting adventures and undergone not a few hardships. He was always well treated by the Indians, however.
'The field is beginning to get overworked,' he said, 'and it will soon be too late to secure specimens that are really valuable.'
Dr. Dorsey made a magnificent collection for the Field Columbia Museum.

## MEXICAN TROOPS DEPRATED.

Large Force Ambushed by Maya Indians in

Dense Porest. NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27 .- Passengers who have just arrived from Belize report the defeat of the Mexican troops in a severe battle with the Maya Indians of Yucatan, the troops being routed and losing heavily in their retreat. The Mexicans had, by using flat-bottomed boats, succeeded in navigating the Yucatan streams and penetrating into the interior of the country in pursuit of the Indians.

Fifteen miles from San Luis, the Maya capital, the Indians turned and attacked the Mexican troops, who numbered 3,000, Gen. Bravo commanding. The Mayas were supposed to be 6,000 in number. They were ambushed in a dense forest through which the Mexicans had to travel on the way to San Luis. A heavy fire from all directions poured in on the Mexicans, killing a large number of soldiers and causing a

killing a large number of soldiers and causing a stampede.
Full particulars of the battle have not yet reached Belize, but the Mexican naval officers who had come to that port for supplies, acknowledged that the repulse was a severe one and the losses heavy. The Mexicans seem thoroughly disheartened by the defeat and by the difficulty they are encountering in a campaign conducted in a country that is a vast tropical lorest, where the movement of troops is almost impossible.
The Mexicans were much surprised to find the Mayas armed with the best modern rifles. It is supposed that the guns were furnished to the Indians from London, via Belize. The Mayas are generally well-to-do, having mademoney in the dye woods in which Yucatan abounds.

# Their Specialty Is Chicken-It May Be That

They Escaped From a Circus. BOUND BROOK, N. J., July 27.-Farmers in Somerset, Morris and Warren counties are trying to find out what sort of animals are gobbling up their stock. At Gallia in Somerset county Adam Hunter last Tuesday turned out several hundred chickens on his farm. He missed about one hundred and thirty and a pig. Jonas Hepburn of Lamington cannot account for a calf that has been missing since Sunday. While George Smerson, a farmer near Millington, was making hay on Thursday he heard a calf bellow. He ran toward the place where the noise came from and saw the calf torn in a dozen piaces, apparently by a wild cat. At Deep Gorge, in Warren county, Isaac Smith lost three helfers. Two were found dead in a cave above Gordon's Hill. At Poversher Hill, near Franklin, Hyman Sutton, a poultry raiser, has lost about three hundred chickens in the last three weeks.

While returning from church through a dense woodland near Raiston Wednesday evening and driving at a lively gait, William Delbert felt something heavy on his buggy top. He had a revolver and shot through the buggy top. The animal leaped from the buggy. It is believed that the animals are some of those that escaped from a circus passing over the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad, near Mendham, about a month ago. where the noise came from and saw the calf

#### The Old Cruiser Mohican to Be Fitted Out for a Cruise.

WASHINGTON, July 27.-Orders have been is ued by the Navy Department to fit out the old cruiser Mohican for a cruise. The intention of the Department is to use the Mohican as a training ship for landsmen, and it is ad-mitted that if the situation requires it the ves-sel will be sent to China and her crew in train-ing, consisting of between 300 and 400 lands-men, transferred to other American vessels in Chinese waters

## REPORT FAVORS GARDINER.

'NO CASE," SAYS COMMISSIONER WILCOX TO THE GOVERNOR. Governor Examines the Report, but Will Not Announce Until Next Week His Decision

About the District Attorney-Document Said to Reflect Upon Recorder Goff. That evidence has not been produced warrantng the Governor in removing District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner is the conclusion of Ansley Wilcox, the Commissioner appointed by the Governor to hear and report upon the charges made by the Municipal Affairs Committee of the City Club. The report has been submitted

to Gov. Roosevelt. The City Club's politi-cians will be much disappointed in the report, or they have been confident that they would 'get Gardiner" ever since they filed their charges against him with the Governor. The report of the Commissioner, it was stated on good authority yesterday, will say that Col. Gardiner has been guilty of certain indiscretions and has done some unfortunate and illadvised things, but that for many of these he was not alone to blame. The meat of this part of the report is that Recorder Goff and Col

Gardiner have been working at cross pur-poses and that the Recorder is as much to plame for the condition of affairs as the District Attorney. Mr. Wilcox will practically say that if Recorder Goff had tried to cooperate with Col. Gardiner instead of pursuing the course he did, much of the trouble would have been avoided.

The charges against Col. Gardiner were of in-

ompetency, negligence, the improper transfer

f cases from one court to another and delay in bringing indicted persons to trial. The original charges were included in a massive dooument which was taken to Gov. Roosevelt in Albany last winter. Then the charges were amended, more being added to them. Some of them grew out of the Molineux case. Gov. evelt appointed Mr. Wilcox to take evidence on both sides. Deputy Attorney-General Coyne, Horace E. Deming and Arthur F. Coaby presented the evidence loner on behalf of the City Chib. Samuel Untermyer was counsel for Col. Gardiner. Recorder Coff was the ohief witness for the prosecution. Cel. Gardiner took the stand in his own defence. His counsel accused Recorder Coff of being responsible for most of the things complained of and also of having instigated the charges against him. While the hearings were in progress Deputy Attorney-General Coyne died of diphtheria. Attorney-General Davies took Mr. Coyne's place, and at one of the hearings he said that every day the hearing continued the prosecu-tion became more ridiculous. Finally Mr. Demng made an argument which makes 774 linear eet and thirteen square feet of type. Having listened to this, Mr. Wilcox went home and ex-

merated Col. Gardiner. OYSTER BAY, July 27.-Gov. Roosevelt said this evening that he had received Commissioner Wilcox's report and that he and Attorney-General Davies had gone over it. The report required further consideration and no action would be taken until next week.

#### WHITE MAN HANGED IN TEXAS. John Renfro Put to Death for Killing a Man

Whose Daughter He Slandered. DALLAS, Tex., July 27.-John Renfro was hanged at Cleburne to-day for the murder of M. M. Williams in February, 1899. He was one of the best known young white men in Johnson county and his victim was also a well-to-do white man. Williams was killed by Renfro because he had sued Renfro in court for slandering his daughter, who had refused to marry

ing his daughter, who had refused to marry Renfro. The girl was the principal witness against the murderer of her father.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 27.—Robert T. Wyatt was hanged at the Annapolis Jall this morning for the murder of Capt. Oliver M. Calk, Oct. 14, 1899. Both were from St. Michaels. None of the relatives of the condemned man was present, but some of Capt. Calk's family witnessed the hanging. Wyatt had received permission from Capt. Calk to go to St. Michaels on his boat. Before killing Capt. Calk he knocked overboard a colore; deckhand named Collier. Wyatt set fire to the boat and mutilated the body of the captain. He was captured in Baltimore and confessed his crime.

Neglects Her, Sister-in-Law Says. Clara Schellenberg, 13 years old, attempted suicide vesterday at her home, 97 Third avenue. by drinking carbolic acid. She lived there with ner mother, Mrs. Kallmeyer. In the same house lives her half-brother, Charles Kallmeyer, and his wife. The younger Mrs. Kallmeyer told a Sun reporter yesterday that the child's father had paid Mrs. Kallmeyer 500 marks to come to this country with her five years ago. For a while the child was kept in an institution in Brooklyn, but four months ago Mrs. Kallnever took her to her apartments to live. Clara's nother, so young Mrs. Kallmeyer declared, paid no attention to the girl and several weeks

paid no attention to the girl and several weeks ago she was about to jump to the street from the roof, when her brother, who had followed her, caught her and made her promise never to make an attempt on her life again.

Clara was taken to Bellevue Hospital after her attempt yesterday, but was allowed to return home last night. She was not seriously hurt, as the acid she had drunk had been diluted. The girl denied that she had attempted to kill herself, saying that she had taken the acid by mistake for medicine.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN A SUICIDE. A Druggist of Wilmington, Del., Takes Chloral in a Baltimore Hetel.

BALTIMORE, July 27 .- William Bond Martin, a clerk employed by James M. Griffin, a druggist, of 636 West Fourth street, Wilmington, Del., was found dead in his room at the Caridentity was established by papers found in his pockets. Coroner Joseph B. Saunders investigated the case and gave a certificate of death from chloral poisoning. It is thought the drug was taken with suicidal intent. Mr. Martin arrived at the Carroliton on Tuesday. He did not register, but engaged a room, giving the name of William Bond. He was apparently about 35 years old. The body was removed to the Morgue.

#### DETERMINED TO KILL HIMSELF. Jumped From a Third-Story Window and

Then Out Himself With a Broken Bottle. Archibald Dyes, 80 years old, of 48 Barrow treet, attempted suicide yesterday by jumping from a third-story window. Finding ing from a third-story window. Finding himself still alive after striking the pavement ne seized a bottle lying near him, broke it over his head and slashed his throat, legs and arms with the lagged pieces. When Policemen Knittel and Jayhor tried to move him he resisted fiercely. He had to be tied down to his bed in St. Vincent's Hospital. Dyes is a shirt ironer. He had been despondent since his wife went into the country a few weeks ago. It was said at the hospital last night that he would probably die.

DIED RATHER THAN MARRY POOR.

Hostler Takes Poison After Writing to Ask His Flancee to Forgive and Forget Him. William Ackerman, a hostler employed by his uncle, Charles Hast, at 304 West Fortyninth street, committed suicide yesterday at Hast's home, 328 West Forty-seventh street, by drinking carbolfc acid. He left a letter in which he said that he had promised to marry a young woman living in the neighborhood in a few weeks, but that he had no money to support her in proper style, and therefore, rather than make her the wife of a poor man, he had decided to kill himself. He asked that his uncle break the news gently to the young woman and ask her to forgive and forget him.

Testifies That Zenblin Committed Suicide BUCYRUS, Ohio, July 27 .- At the Coroner's in quest to-day in the case of J. E. Zeublin, general superintendent of the Illinois Telephone Company, who was killed by falling from a train yesterday on which he was a passenger, the waiter on the dining car testified that he saw Mr. Zeublin open the vestibule door and jump to his death.

## Young Deuell Out of Danger.

SARATOGA, July 27. - Dr. E. Valencourt Deuell to-night received a telegram from Seattle, Wash, to the effect that his son David Valen-court Deuell, who attempted suicide by shoot-ing himself and subsequently took poison, was cut of danger. DEATH OF JAMES A. GARLAND.

Lover of Art and the Beautiful by Who James A. Garland, who for many years wa

one of New York's most devoted art patrons died on Thursday at the residence of his son James A. Garland, Jr., at Hamilton, Mass. Mi Garland had been in poor health for a number of years. For that reason he had retired from active business life and had given up his Madison avenue home in this city to live quietly at Hamilton. Last Sunday he was taken with an cute attack of indigestion, from which trouble he had long been a sufferer. He railied for a time, but his heart action failed on Thursday quite suddenly and he died

Mr. Garland was born sixty-one years ago in Philadelphia. He began his career with the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. When this house opened an office in Washington in 1862 Mr. Garland went there and became chief clerk

Mr. Garland went there and became chief clerk for the firm. He had a fine business mind and, in 1886, when the New York branch of Jay Cooke & Co. was founded, he was admitted to partnership.

In 1874 Mr. Garland became connected with the First National Bank of New York. Together with George F. Baker, who is now President of the First National, and Harris C. Fahnestock, its present Vice-President, Mr. Garland obtained a controlling interest in this institution by the purchase of the stock belonging to John Thompson and family. Until his retirement from business, Mr. Garland was active in the management of the bank's affairs. A year ago he resigned as Vice-President.

Mr. Garland had many other financial connections. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and a director in the American Cotton Oil Company, the Central Rallroad Company of New Jersey, the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and the Liberty National Bank. He was also an active director in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a member of the Metropolitan, Union League and Century clubs.

It was as a lover of fine porcelains and of

the Metropolitan Russell of Artand a manner of the Metropolitan Russell of Artand and Century clubs.

It was as a lover of fine porcelains and of art objects of many sorts that Mr. Garland was best known outside of the business world. Of fine artistic tasts of the highest cultivation, his success in business gave him ample opportunity to gratify his desires in this direction and enabled him to get together a collection of Chinese porcelains of the highest merit artistically and of immense value. When Mr. Garland gave up his town house he loaned this collection to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it has since been on exhibition. The collection embraces various types important and noteworthy for color, decoration and the quality of the paste. It includes not only the beautiful, but the grotesque and curlous, and covers the history of Chinese ceramic art for the periods which are held in regard to-day.

Anything in the reaim of art interested Mr. Garland. He was a believer in the beautiful; and he used his most earnest efforts always to have the city raise its standard in all matters of public improvement. In 1894, when there was danger that the Speedway, then building, would suffer as a consequence of political mismanagement, Mr. Garland was one of those who were instrumental in getting up a petition to Mayor Gilroy asking that a competent architect be appointed to supervise the work. It was largely through his efforts and those of men interested with him that the Speedway became one of the dity's fine features.

## HENRY DUTCH LORD DEAD.

Body Lay in the Morgue of Boston for Tw Days Unidentified.

BOSTON, July 27 .- After lying for two days at the City Hospital Morgue, unidentified, the body of a man who died in a doorway at the corner of Shawmut avenue and Dover street on Tuesday forenoon has been proved to be that of Henry Dutch Lord, a well-known genealogical student. Mr. Lord was over 70 years old

dent. Mr. Lord was over 70 years old and was well known in Boston and to the members of the Boston Historio-Genealogical Society, being a frequent visitor at their rooms. For many years he had lived on Sawyer street, and earned a living by preparing genealogical histories and trees.

The family was originally from Salem, where earlier members of it were well-known shipmasters and merchants. Henry Dutch Lord and his brother lived in Salem and were clerks in the County tlerks office over forty years ago. They were cousins of the late Justice Otts P. Lord of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

#### OBITUARY.

The remains of Dr. Bethune McCartee, A. M., M. D. will arrive in Newburgh on Monday for interment. Dr. McCartee died in San Francisco on July 17, while on his way from Japan to New York. He had been in failing health for some time. He was born in Philadelphia on Jan. 13, 1820, and was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. McCartee, once pastor of Union THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD ACID DRINKER.

Church of this city. He received the degrees of A. M. and M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and in June, 1843, he went to China as a pioneer and medical missionary for the Presvania, and in June, 1843, he went to China as a pioneer and medical missionary for the Presbyterian Church. In 1844 he opened a mission at Ning-Po. He devoted nearly forty years of his life to work among the Chinese. The Chinese Government gave him a gold medal in recognition of his services in connection with the suppression of the Macao coolie traffic, and later he received the title of Consul-General for services in the Chinese legation. From the Japanese Government he received the decoration of the Fifth Order of the Rising Sun. Dr. McCartee is survived by a widow and four brothers, Peter and Robert of New York, George B. of Salem, N. Y., and Charles M. of Washington, D. C. Two of his sisters, the Misses Jessie and Margaret, died in Newburgh this year.

this year.

Capt. James S. Biddle died at his home at Andaiusta, near Philadelphia. on Thursday. He was born in Philadelphia in 1818, a son of the late Charles Biddle. When a child he went with his parents to Tennessee and in 1833 was appointed a midshipman in the navy from that State. He spent twenty-three years in the navy. He participated for two and a half years in the Florida War on one of the fleet of hoats with which the navy cooperated with half years in the Florida War on one of the fleet of boats with which the navy cooperated with the army there. In the Mexican War he served under Commedore Perry and at the conclusion of that war was for several years with the Coast Survey. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the Navy Department and later fought as a volunteer with the Pennsylvania militia in the Antietam campaign. In 1871 he was a nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. He was active in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was an authority on canon law.

Howard Dudley Bean, who died on Thurs.

thority on canon law.

Howard Dudley Bean, who died on Thursday at Saranac Lake, was of the old and distinguished New Hampshire family of that name. Mr. Bean was in the class of '80 of Bowdoin College. He left college to enter Wall street with the firm of Scott & Leavitt. On their dissolution he went to Fahnestock & Co, and becoming a member of the New York Stock Exchange he went into business for himself. Mr. Bean was compelled to resign his seat a few years ago on account of the state of his health. He was a member of the Union, Calumet and Racquet clubs. He married Miss Louisa Chapman of Hartford, who survives him.

him.

David McDowell died at White Lake, Sullivan county, on Thursday evening. He was a wealthy retired business man of New York city, having been connected with the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co. While in business he lived at Yonkers. After retirement he spent the larger part of his time in Newburgh at the Leslie Hotel. Mr. McDowell was more than 80 years old. He is survived by two daughters, the Misses Anna and Jessie. They started for White Lake soon after July 4.

John O. Wagner, one of the best-known business.

after July 4.

John O. Wagner, one of the best-known business men of Easton, Pa., died suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart trouble. He had been in apparent good health up to within five minutes of death. He was 70 years old and was largely interested several years ago in iron.

A. Sleight Jones, a member of the Produce Exchange, died suddenly of a congestive chill on Thursday at his residence, 11 West 121st street. He was born in this city in 1845. A widow and two children survive him.

## Receiver Hunt Discharged.

Totago, Ohio, July 27. - Judge Thompson of the United States Circuit Court issued an order for the discharge of Receiver Hunt and for turning the property of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City road over to the new Toledo, St. Louis and Western. The order is made effective Aug. 1, when Benjaman Norton will take charge for the new company. In dis-charging the receiver, Judge Thompson took occasion to commend in the highest terms the manner in which Mr. Hunt had handled the property, and allowed the receiver \$12,000 in addition to his regular salary.

## JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN

Mrs. Nellie Attridge of 451 West Sixteenth stree was held yesterday for trial on the charge of stabbing her eleven-year old stepdaughter Annie in the arm with a rusty darning needle. An exhausted carrier pigeon flew aboard the pilot boat Herman Oelrichs yesterday morning about eight miles east of Sandy Hook lightship. A metal band on its leg was stamped "B-13, 999." It is probable that the bird came from the French Line steamship La Champagne, which sailed on Thursday for Hayre. Alexander Ginzburg, the insurance agent of 220 Broadway, who was charged with committing perjury while testifying as a judgment debtor in regard to the ownership of the safe in his office, was held in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday for trial. J. B. Andrews, who was arrested at the Hoffman House early Thursday morning charged with swin-dling clerks, typewriters and domestic servants, was remanded in the Centre street police court yesterday to enable the Federal authorities to prosecute him.

Particularly commended for summer-time foods. Makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These qualities are peculiar to it alone. Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, as they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which, taken in food, produces serious disorders of the stomach and blood.

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BAKINGPOWDER

A PRIEND WOULD TEACH HER; BUT NO, SAYS THE UNION, AND STRIKES. Leader Said: "We Ain't Going to Have

CHRISTINA MAYN'T WEAVE.

People Learning This Business; She Goes or We Do"-Cardinal Said: "As You Like" Others Weaving at His Mill Now. PATERSON, July 27 .- A stateen-year-old girl, who never did a bit of weaving in her life and wouldn't know one end of a silk loom from the other, is the cause of one of the largest strikes that has taken place in a silk mill in this city in a long time. It is the old story of a new hand wanting to learn the business and the old hands refusing, so far as they may, to permit a new hand to learn it. Seventy-seven men and women, who were making good pay at this, the dullest time of the year in the silk-weaving business and who were the envy of the hundreds of other weavers who can get nothing to do just now, voluntarily quit their places because Christina Mazzaroni wanted to learn the trade in the mill where they were employed. They are out yet, and the little girl who unconsciously started the trouble, as she can find no one who will teach her weaving, has had to go back to the job she had before she went to the mill. There she will have to stay, with no chance of advancement and no chance here to learn the more lucrative trade of weaving, as iong as the present organization of weavers in this city is allowed to run things the way they

The strike is in the mill of Andre Cardinal at Lakeview, one of the Paterson suburbs. Cardinal employs about a hundred hands in all, stand it. Either the girl gets out of the mill or we ko."

McLean's chest swelled, as the chest of a man who has had perhaps the first chance in his life to say, while people listen, things that he is satisfied are pearls of wisdom. The superintendent was considerably taken aback. He went out and consulted Mr. Cardinal. When the milliowner heard that it was the little Italian girl who was to be driven out of a chance to earn her living he was indignant. He went upstairs and addressed the men and women who were lined up to receive their employer's reply.

"You can quit, every one of you," Mr. Cardinal said, "but the girl stays here. There is little use in trying to treat you people decently. You do not know how to appreciate it. You may stay, or go, as you like. The girl stays as long as she wants to. That's all."

Mr. Cardinal turned on his beels and walked away. The men and women began putting on their hats and bonnets. A number of them walked out.

Just here it is necessary to record an incident but as a usual thing at this time of the year, less than a third of this force is working. The generally prosperous condition of the country, however, has kept Cardinal's books filled with orders, and he has been running his entire force full time, right through the summer. The idle weavers in the city, and there are hundreds of them, have looked on with jealous eyes. They have talked of the good fortune of the weavers at the Cardinal mill, and many of them. including a number of the most expert ones. whom it would pay Mr. Cardinal to hire, have sought work with him, but he has stood by his men, refusing to displace any of them, even though it would have been money in his pocket to do so. Instead of appreciating this sort of treatment, the weavers have shown a dis-

to do so. Instead of appreciating this sort of treatment, the weavers have shown a disposition of late to grow impudent and to hint at demands that they would make in the near future. Mr. Cardinal paid no attention to these mutterings, believing that it was the usual season of discontent and that his employees would take it out in talking. As long as they worked he was willing that they should talk.

A short time ago a circus came to Paterson, and while it was passing the employees of the Cardinal mill went to the windows and watched it. They wasted an hour in this way, but did so with the permission of Supt. Dawson. Mr. Cardinal did not approve of wasting an hour, and he ordered the weavers to stay an hour later in the afternoon. This was really an advantage to the weavers, as they are all paid for piece work, and they would have lost an hour out of the day but for the determination of Mr. Cardinal didn't pretend to issue the order from any philanthropic motive; nevertheless the grievance of the weavers growing out of this order was a mighty small one. The result, however, was more small one. The result, however, was more complaining and grumbling, and finally a meeting one night after work, at which seventyseven of the hands banded themselves into a union About 30 per cent. of these were opposed to the idea of organizing, pleading that they had good jobs and steady employment and didn't wish to jeorard either. But the

and didn't wish to jeopard either. But the others insisted that all join, threatening to have any discharged who held aloof from the organization. The result was that all hands joined and an application for membership in an older organization of weavers was made.

The result of union was felt in a short time in the Caroinal Mills. Men who had been kept up to first-class work by fear of losing their positions began to fall off in their work. When they had made enough to live on for the week they would begin to loaf and no amount of persuasion would make them hustls. Absolutely no consideration for their employer was shown. It didn't matter how much work there was no consideration for their employer was shown. It didn't matter how much work there was ahead or how little time there was in which to finish an order, the union weavers went about things leisurely, and when they had made what they regarded as sufficient for their wants they quit. Besides that, they grew arrogant and talked back to the foremen and superintendent. There were rumors of strikes. Mr. Cardinal began to feel disgust, but he made no effort to replace the men he had by others who were willing to wors.

About a hundred yards from the Cardinal mills is the shop of the cobbler Mazzaroni. Mr. Cardinal knew the cobbler and was interested in him. Mazzaroni asked the mill owner if he couldn't give his sister Christina a job in

in him Mazzaroni asked the mill owner i couldn't give his sister Christina a job the mill as a weaver.
"Can she weave?" asked Cardinal.

"Can she weave?" asked Cardinal.

"She has never done it yet, but she wants to learn," said the cobbler. It She has a position in the flax mill, but the chances are small for good pay there, and she wants to weave in silk mill.

"If she can weave II will give her a place," said Cardinal. "If she can find anybody to teach her to weave she can learn in my mills. Then when she has learned 'he business I will give her a regular position."

The cobbler was delighted, and that night he told his sister of the chance he had secured for her. Christina gave up ter job in the flax mill willingly. She was quite ready to spend a couple of weeks learning to weave, even if she dy. She was quite to weave, even if she weeks learning to weave, even if she difhoulty was in getting some one to teach in Christina had worked in the flax mill is enough to know that workers are not will very often to devote any of the time that is to bread and butter to teaching their trades

## W. A. CLARK AND HIS MINER**S**

GAVE THEM AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY, BUT REDUCED THE FORCE.

outsiders who may some day menace them in their positions. Her brother had thought of that, however. Christina is a very pretty and very buxom young woman. Mazzaron's young friend, Tizzane, an expert weaver who works in the Cardinal mills, said he would be very glad to teach his friend's sister silk weaving.

So on Tuesday morning Christina went to work. She sat beside Tizzane's loom all the morning. She asked plenty of questions about the weaving. Tizzane was ready with an answer every time, and when night came Christina had a little—a very little, it is true, but still a little—knowledge of the trade of weaving. She had become acquainted with Tizzane, too, and he came around and called that evening and told Christina a lot of things that he had not had time to tell her during the day.

In the meantime the weavers at the mill had got together and decided that if it wasn't against the rules to teach outsiders the business of weaving it ought to be. The rules of their own organization said nothing on the subject. So they consulted an officer of the union of which they had become a part, and learned that what Tizzane was doing was indeed a grievious violation of the union's rules. The next thing was to become indignant, and that night the weavers stirred themselves up on the subject of their rights.

They went to work in the morning with a Lose Their Places After Forcing a Con-cession - Disclos of the Facts Leaves Clark With Little Glory in the Affair. BUTTE, Mont., July 27 .- The facts just reelved from Jerome, Ariz., relative to the reduction in the hours of labor in the United Verde mines, owned by W. A. Clark, rob Mr. Clark of the credit he has been assuming in the matter, and leave him with very little glory. The facts are that he was forced to grant the eight-hour day by the miners themselves, and after having been compelled to grant their demands, Mr. Clark laid off one shift of men, by

which the miners actually lost more than they weavers stirred themselves up on the subject of their rights.

They went to work in the morning with a programme laid out. Tizzane came to work with the others in the morning at 7 o'clock. Nothing unusual happened. Christina came around at 7:30 o'clock to take her secondlesson, and fifteen minutes after she had taken her seat alongside Tizzane's loom all the other looms in the place came to a sudden stop.

It was a most unusual thing to happen, but the only workers surprised were Tizzane and Christina. The rest at around leaning on the looms and waiting for the storm which they knew would break. Supt. Dawson rushed in and demanded to know why work had been stopped. One McLean, the leader of the weaver and the man who had organized them, stepped forward.

"Well," he said, "we ain't going to have people coming in here learning this business and then going and taking the bread out of our mouths. It's against the rulee of our union to allow girls to learn the business and the man that the hours of labor would be reduced from ten to eight. The next day, after Clark had departed, it was announced at the mill or we go."

McLean's cheet swelled, as the chest of a man New York interview credited to Mr. gained by their enforced demands.

The superintendent and Clark held a consultation and it was determined best to do something and the superintendent announced to the man that the hours of labor would be reduced from ten to eight. The next day, after Clark had departed, it was announced at the mine that hereafter but two shifts of men would be worked, and thereby the number of men employed was reduced one-third.

In a New York interview credited to Mr. Clark, the statement is made that he employed in Montana between 3,000 and 4,000 men. That was probably a misquotation, as Mr. Clark does not employ over 350 men in this State. His own payrolis will show that. It has always been recognized that Mr. Clark was never a friend of labor until his political ambition made a pretence of friendliness necessary, Years ago, before he became so rich or ambitious, he favored a reduction of wages in Butte.

STRIKER ASSAULTS GIRL WORKER. Pulls Her Hair and Calls Her "Scab" for Dar ing to Hold Her Job.

Nellie Walsh of 113 East Seventy-sixth street one of the non-union cigarmakers who have preferred work in Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer's cigar factory at Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue to going on strike, was assaulted while on her way home from work last night by Delia Dermody of 523 East Eighty-first street, one of the strikers, who pulled her hair and struck her in the face, calling her "scab." Policeman Gillis, who had been assigned to duty at the factory to prevent just that sort of interference with the workers, arrested the striker and locked

## Vestmakers Talking Strike Now.

A red-letter call was issued yesterday by the Vestmakers' Union for a mass meeting, at 414 Grand street on Monday evening, to consider going on a general strike. The call says that the annual agreement with the contractors having expired the vestmakers are without a programme. In the meantime prices are going down and something will have to be done quickly. Speakers will address the meeting for and against a strike and then a vote will be

Delegates from jewellers' unions in New York, Buffalo, Newark and Cincinnati met yesterday at 69 St. Mark's place and organized the

Jewellers Form an International Union.

terday at 69 St. Mark's place and organized the International Jewellers' Union. The new body will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and will have headquarters in New York, The officers are Frederick Drissler of New York, President: William Schweitzer of Buffalo, Vice-President: Charles Kerwig of New York, General Secretary, and Joseph Mason of Newark, Treasurer. George W. Perkins, President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, made a statement yesterday in reference to the cigarmakers' strike

# in this city. In the statement he said that the local unions of cigarmakers had contributed \$70,00 to the strike funds a art from the regular dues and assessments. Perkins admits that while 6,000 cigarmakers are out very few of them are in the union.

William Kramer Is Dying. William Kramer, founder of the Atlantic Garden on the Bowery, is dying at his home, 524 West 152d street, from a complication of diseases. When his wife died on May 30 Mr. Kramer said to one of his sons that he knew that he would follow her within six weeks. He told his sons just before he became unconscious

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF

Christina is not happy, for she really wanted

Christina is not bappy, for she really wanted to be a weaver.
She said vesterday: "I can make four dollar, sometime five, in the flax mill. But that is all a week. Five year from now I make no more. So I wish to go to something that is good. I desire to weave, but I do not know how. A friend offers to learn me, but the union put me out. Weavers make two dollar a day sometimes. I wish to make that much money, too. I need it to live on. But the union says no. I must not weave and make a living. So I come back to the flax mill."

STIMULANTS IN THE "PANTS" STRIKE

Brass Checks for Drinks Distributed as Re-

wards to Hard-Working Committeemen.

The Executive Board of the "Pants" Makers'

Union to get the "pants" makers to strike in the

non-union shops is sending small committees to

these shops to call out the workers. The com-

mittees did not like the work much, as the non-

union contractors usually hustled them out, so

union contractors usually nustied them out, so to encourage the committees the union has had a number of brass enecks for drinks struck off, each representing five or ten cents, and distributed them among the strike committee yesterday. Each committeeman is entitled to at least two checks a day. Under the stimulation of the drinks the committeemen worked hard yesterday and induced a number of non-union men to join the strikers.

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